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AYSGARTH,  
YORKSHIRE.

## TO THE AYSGARTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of the District for the year 1936.

### Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in Acres), 81,033.

Population : Census, 1931	...	4256.
Estimated	...	3856.

The area is at a high altitude and consists almost entirely of Grass and Moorland.

The number of inhabited houses is 1165 and there is the same number of families or separate occupiers.

The reduced rateable value is £13,041 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £52 6s. 7d.

There is very little poverty or unemployment.

The chief occupations are dairy and sheep farming.

All occupations are healthy.

### Vital Statistics.

			Total	M.	F.	
Births	{	Legitimate	...	42	21	} Birth Rate, 11·41.
		Illegitimate	...	2	1	
Stillbirths	{	Legitimate	...	2	1	
		Illegitimate	...	1	Nil	
Deaths	...	...	...	57	28	29 ... Death Rate, 14·78.

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child-birth	{	from Sepsis	...	Nil
		from other causes		1

Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1000 births :—

Legitimate, 90·90.	Illegitimate, Nil.	Total Infant Mortality, 90·90.
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Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	Nil.
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„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	Nil.
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„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)		Nil.
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There were five deaths from Cancer.

The amount of Poor Law Relief for the year 1936 was £563 12s. 0d.

The Voluntary Hospitals are largely used, especially Leeds, Bradford and Darlington.

### General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or the County Council.

- (1) Male Tuberculosis cases can be admitted into the County Council Beds at the Sanatorium at Aysgarth, or elsewhere, Female cases into the Mowbray Grange Sanatorium at Bedale, and Children to Morris Grange.
- (2) Maternity cases can be admitted into Hospital, if necessary, under the County Council Scheme.
- (3) Cases of infectious disease are now sent to the Darlington Fever Hospital.
- (4) There are no local arrangements in respect of Maternity and Child Welfare.
- (5) Venereal cases can be sent to Leeds or Darlington.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) Cases are conveyed to Darlington Fever Hospital by motor ambulance.
- (b) For non-infectious and accident cases an ambulance can be procured by application to the Chief Constable of the North Riding at Northallerton, and there is a privately-owned ambulance at Leyburn, which has been found very useful.

### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

There is a part time Medical Officer of Health and a Sanitary Inspector, who is an Associate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and a Member of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

### LABORATORY WORK.

The County Council undertake examination of Tubercle Bacilli.

The District Council bears the costs of throat swabs in cases of Diphtheria.

## PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Both general and infectious nursing is carried out by private arrangement, but there are District Nurses at Hawes and Aysgarth.

## MIDWIVES.

There are no Midwives in the District, working independently, with the exception of the district nurses.

## CHEMICAL WORK.

There are no special arrangements made in respect of this. Water Analysis is carried out by the County Analyst.

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

There are no Local Acts, Special Local Orders, General Adoptive Acts, or Bye-laws relating to the public health, in force in the area. A Schedule of suggested details in regard to light, ventilation, height, construction of floors, walls, drainage, etc., in cowsheds is obtainable from the Sanitary Inspector by any person requiring these particulars.

### **Sanitary Inspector's Report for the Year 1936.**

#### **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

## WATER SUPPLIES.

There are eighteen water supplies in the district under the control of the Council. All are constant and of good quality.

The new supply for the village of Askrigg has proved very satisfactory.

There were complaints of shortage at Bainbridge, Worton, Carperby, Marsett, Hardraw, Hawes and Gayle.

BAINBRIDGE.—This village was short on two occasions owing to drought. The auxilliary supply was turned on and a good supply was obtained.

WORTON.—The shortage was due to stoppages in the collecting chamber and the drought.

CARPERBY.—This village was short on two occasions due to wastage of water during frost. Six houses have been connected to the water main.

MARSETT.—The shortage was at two houses only and was due to the branch pipes being frozen.

HARDRAW.—The village was short owing to the water main becoming frozen. A casing has been fixed over the water main to prevent this trouble recurring.

HAWES AND GAYLE.—The shortage was due to the drought and loss of water between the spring and the reservoir. A new cast-iron pipe has been laid in place of the existing stoneware pipes and leakages are now unlikely.

The use of water for cooling milk is still increasing and using a large amount of water which was not anticipated when the original supplies were obtained.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The town of Hawes and the villages of Carperby, Askrigg, Bainbridge, Worton, Burterset, Gayle, Sedbusk, Appersett, Countersett and Hardraw have efficient sewage works.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The general arrangement is the dry closet, of which there is a sufficient number. A large number of dry closets have been converted to the water carriage system during the year.

## SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the district is carried out by owners and tenants and the refuse is carted on to land or to tips provided by the Council.

## LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one common lodging house in the district and it is very well kept and clean.

## SCHOOLS.

The Public Elementary Schools are, on the whole, well-ventilated and lighted and have an adequate water supply. The closet accommodation is being inspected and suggestions made to the Authorities with a view to having this accommodation improved. The Elementary Schools at Hawes and Hardraw have the water carriage system.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

There are 15 Factories, 34 Workshops and 8 Work-places in the district and these are inspected regularly. Verbal notice was given in 17 cases in regard to want of cleanliness.

### **Shops Act, 1934.**

The Sections delegated to the Local Authority relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences in Shops are being carried out. No action has been necessary.

### **Housing.**

#### **I. GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.**

The Housing Committee appointed by the Council have made a further inspection of houses during the year and agreed that thirteen houses be condemned.

The Council propose to erect twelve houses, eight at Hawes and four at Askrigg, to rehouse the persons displaced from the condemned houses.



Sites for these houses are being obtained and Compulsory Purchase Orders have been made by the Council, for this purpose, for land at Hawes and Askrigg.

## II. OVERCROWDING.

Fourteen cases of overcrowding were discovered during the survey made under the Housing Act, 1935.

Two cases of overcrowding were found under the Housing Act, 1930, and these have been abated.

## III. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

On the whole the general standard of housing is good, but some of the older houses are damp. Several old houses are receiving attention.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil

### 1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	-	-	-	-	35
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	-	-	-	-	109
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses [included under the sub-head (1) above] which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	-	-	-	-	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	-	-	-	-	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	-	-	-	-	13
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	-	-	-	-	26

### 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	-	-	-	-	16
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### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-	-	-	-	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—					
(a) by owners	-	-	-	-	2
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-	-	-	-	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	-	-	-	-	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—					
(a) by owners	-	-	-	-	9
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-	-	-	-	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-	-	-	-	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	-	-	-	-	Nil

### 4. HOUSING ACT, 1935. OVERCROWDING :—

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	-	-	-	12
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	-	-	-	12
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	-	-	-	76½
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	-	-	-	Nil
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	-	-	-	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	-	-	-	10½
D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	-	-	-	Nil
E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	-	-	-	

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

### (a) MILK SUPPLY.

The Sanitary Inspector has made a further inspection of buildings used by milk purveyors and has found improvement as regards cleanliness, light, ventilation and sizes generally. There is still much to be desired in this respect and alterations are necessary in a number of byres in regard to light, ventilation, floor construction and height, to comply with the Milk and Dairies Order 1926.

Two cowsheds have been erected during the year on modern principles, and there are two farmers producing accredited milk under licence issued by the County Council.

The cowsheds are whitewashed twice a year, and the cows are milked in the open from May to October on most of the farms.

The milk is of good quality and reasonable care is exercised by the majority of the farmers to prevent contamination. Complaints have been made regarding lack of care in some cases and extra care and attention are necessary in these cases to remove all dirt from the flanks and udder of the cows before milking is commenced and the Sanitary Inspector is paying special attention to this requirement of the Order.

No action has been needed as to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle during the past year.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—All Milk Sellers, Dairymen, etc., have been registered under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and there are at present 288 Cowkeepers, etc., on the new Register. The cheese dairies in the area, two in number, are quite satisfactory.

### (b) MEAT SUPPLY.

There are no Public Slaughter Houses in the area.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—All the Slaughter Houses, of which there are nine, are inspected regularly and are kept in very clean condition. All the occupiers of these premises have provided a receptacle for offal, etc.

Twelve licences are in force under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

## Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

There have been fewer cases of Scarlet Fever than in the previous year, but there were seven cases of Diphtheria, which is a larger number than has been notified in any year during the period covered by my predecessor and myself.

A scheme of voluntary immunization against this disease was drawn up in the autumn, approved by the Council and partially carried out before the end of the year.

### Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1936.

Disease.			Total Cases		Cases admitted		Total Deaths.
			notified.		to Hospital.		
Diphtheria	...	...	7	...	6	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	16	...	14	...	Nil
Enteric Fever	...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
Erysipelas	...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
Dysentery	...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Nil.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5	...		...	1				
10								
15								
20	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
25	...		...		...	1		
35	...	1	...		...	1		
45	...		...		...	1		
55								
65 and upwards								
Totals	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	

Notification of Tuberculosis in the district appears to be efficient.

### VACCINATION.

In 1936 20 Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations were performed.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. PICKLES.